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REPORTS.

PHILOLOGUS, XLV 1-4.

No. 1.

1. Pp. 1-17. Critical discussion of the *Odyssey* (continued from Vol. XLIV, No. 4, pp. 592 ff.), by A. Scotland. In this article are discussed and emended several passages of *θ* and *ν*.

2. Pp. 18-33. The home of Theognis, by G. F. Unger. Theognis (*ν*. 23) calls himself a Megarian; but what Megara is meant? Plato, Legg. I 630 A, calls him *πολίτην τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Μεγαρέων*. Many others were of this opinion. But Didymos opposes their view; also Harpokration, who says: *αὐτὸς γάρ φησιν ὁ ποιητὴς Ἦλθον μὲν γὰρ ἔγωγε καὶ εἰς Σικελίην ποτε γαίαν* (*ν*. 783). Plato probably understood *Σικελίην γαίαν* to be the land of the Sikeloï, a part merely of Sicily. The Scholiast on Plat. loc. cit. thinks that Plato's statement is consistent with the assumption that Theognis was a native of the Saronic Megara and emigrated to the Sicilian; but this opinion is erroneous, and otherwise of no importance. There were certainly two views, and those who held to each view did so merely because they saw objections to the other. That neither view was correct never occurred to any one. The context of *ν*. 783 shows that *Σικελὴ γαῖα* meant Sicily; hence the Sicilian Megara is ruled out. But there is also no ground for believing that Megara on the isthmus was the home of Theognis. Stephanos of Byzantion, in his *Onomastikon*, enumerates six cities of that name; in addition to the two mentioned, one in Pontos, one in Illyria, one in Thessaly, and one in Molossis. The last three, however, were one and the same. It sometimes belonged to one country, sometimes to another; under Kassandros it belonged even to Makedonia (Plut. Pyrrh. 2). All that we know about this general region points to the territory of the Aithikes as the seat of this Megara. Could this have been the home of Theognis? Vv. 1211-16 were banished from his works long ago, and assigned variously to Anakreon, Epimenides, Thaletas. They could not belong to Theognis, because of 1216: *πόλις γε μὲν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡμῖν καλὴ Ληθαίῳ κεκλιμένη πεδίῳ*, for Lethaios was a river of Asia Minor, also of Crete. But a third one was overlooked (Strab. XIV 1, 39): *ἑτερος δ' ἐστὶ Ληθαῖος ὁ περὶ Τρίκκην, ἐφ' ᾧ ὁ Ἀσκληπίδης γεννηθῆναι λέγεται*. The Aithikes bordered upon Τρίκκη, and the river evidently flowed near Megara. We have another testimony of the poet, *ν*. 1209: *Αἰθῶν μὲν γένος εἰμί, πόλιν δ' εὐτειχέα Θήβην οἰκῶ πατρώας γῆς ἀπερὸν ὀκνέμενος*. This passage also has been variously emended and hauled about. Now, in Cramer, Anecd. IV 97, is found *Αἰθες καὶ Ἀινες* (of course for *Αἰθες καὶ Αἰνές*) *ἔθνικά*. *Αἰνές* is a short form of *Αἰνιᾶνες*, *Αἰθες* likewise of *Αἰθικες*.

The fact that Megara, in the land of the Aithikes, was the home of the poet, would not prevent him from being a true Hellen, but would account for the oracle (Anthol. Pal. XIV 73) which closes with a sentence ascribed to Theognis

by Clemens, Strom. VII 901: *ὑμεῖς δ' ὧ Μεγαρεῖς οὔτε τρίτοι οὔτε τέταρτοι οὐδὲ δνωδέκατοι οὔτ' ἐν λόγῳ οὔτ' ἐν ἀριθμῷ*, a sentence which could not possibly have been uttered of the southern Megarians at the period fixed by the rest of the oracle. [This article contains many details not given here, such as a discussion of Theogn. 782.]

3. Pp. 34-53. On Plotinos, by H. v. Kleist. A complete analysis of Enn. III 1, with some critical and explanatory notes.

4. Pp. 54-62. On the Optica of Eukleides, by H. Weissenborn. This article has special reference to Heiberg's edition. Heiberg, with some hesitation, ascribes the Optica to Eukleides. Weissenborn agrees with him, and in the present article endeavors (1) to remove Heiberg's lingering doubts; (2) to show that the Cod. Vindobonensis is at fault in certain passages; (3) to contribute something to the understanding and appreciation of the Optica, and so to the solution of the question of genuineness. He shows that many of the discussions and problems, when put in proper form and correctly interpreted, are by no means unworthy of the great mathematician.

4a. P. 62. In Tac. Hist. IV 15, 1, A. Eussner strikes out *et* between *ritu* and *patriis*.

5. Pp. 63-81. What did Geminus write? By Max C. P. Schmidt. This interesting discussion (which is to be continued) arrives at the conclusion that Geminus wrote only (1) *Εἰσαγωγή εἰς τὰ φαινόμενα*; (2) An Epitome of the Meteorology of Poseidonios; (3) *Θεωρία τῶν μαθημάτων*. The frequent mention of Geminus in Proklos' commentary on Eukleides' Elements caused Bandinus, in cataloguing the Laurentian MSS, erroneously to record him as a commentator of Eukleides. Moreover, the *Ἱστορίαι γεωμετρικαί* never existed, as was shown by Nesselmann. Sprung from an early misconception, this error grew and became widespread. Schmidt cites many allusions to the supposed work, one of which (Sauvérien, p. 77, 1766) runs thus: "Il composa un ouvrage divisé en six livres, intitulé, Enarrationes Geometricae, dans lequel il exposa d'une manière fort claire les découvertes les plus importantes." [This is nearly as bad as the "Petrus Adsigerius" of magnetic fame, who turned up, probably not for the last time, a year or two ago in Vienna.]

5b. P. 81. Th. Stangl emends a passage of the Panegyrici Latini.

6. Pp. 82-99. On Alexand. Aphrod. de Mistione, by Otto Apelt. This work of Alexandros being of special importance on account of the light it sheds upon the teachings of the great philosophers, and of general value as an able treatise, Apelt in the present article makes a contribution to the establishment of a pure text. The emendations are excellent.

6b. P. 99. Th. Stangl proposes to read in Cic. Orator 191 thus: . . . sunt enim qui *iambum* putent, quod sit *orationis* simillimus, qua de causa fieri, ut is —adhibeatur in fabulis, cum ille *dactylus* numerus hexametrorum magniloquentiae sit accommodator. Ephorus autem, lēvis ipse orator *et* profectus ex optima disciplina.

7. Pp. 100-132. Flaviana (continued from XLIV 3, p. 517). IV. On the coinage of Vespasian, by A. Chambalu. This valuable contribution to numismatics contains a large catalogue of coins of the age of Vespasian.

7*b*. P. 132. G. F. Unger emends two passages in Theophrast. Char. (18 and 19).

8. Pp. 133-83. Reports. No. 53: Cicero's Letters since 1829, by Karl Schirmer. This article will not only serve as an excellent orientation for specialists, but will be found useful for such as wish to have a general knowledge of the literature of the subject including a compendium of the matter.

9. Pp. 184-200. Miscellaneous:

A. Pp. 184-90. Accounts of manuscripts:

I. Xenophon. Description and collation of Cod. Marcianus (Venetus) 368, by O. Keller.

B. Pp. 190-95. Interpretation and criticism of authors:

II. In Pind. Ol. XIII 113, W. Christ proposes *δίμεν* for *ἰδέμεν*.

III. Lucil. III 19 f. (M.) corrected by O. Keller.

IV. F. Becher defends the traditional text of Cic. pro Marcel. 4, 10.

V. In Cic. Orator 131, Th. Stangl reads "*cupiat fastidiat*."

VI. C. Hammer emends Quintil. Declam. 308, 309, 310, one passage in each.

C. Pp. 196-200. Reports of journals, reviews, etc. *Revue Archéologique*, 1884, 10-12; 1885, 1, 2. *Edinburgh Review*, 1884, Oct.

No. 2.

1. Pp. 201-36. The Ashburnham Library, by Th. Stangl. A history is given of the formation of this library and its subsequent sale, by which the MSS it contained found their way to Italy. The article contains a catalogue of the MSS that concern classical philology, and closes with a discussion and partial collation of some of the more important ones: Caesar, Opera Omnia; Pliny, Epistulae; Sallust, Bella, Mutila; Valerius Maximus.

2. Pp. 237-244. Scaenica, by Albert Müller. E. Petersen in the *Wiener Studien*, VII, 1885, pp. 175-81, *firstly*, opposes the theory that when plays were acted in ancient Greek theatres a temporary platform was constructed over the orchestra for the evolutions of the chorus; and, *secondly*, discusses the geometric construction of the orchestra and logeion as given by Vitruvius. Müller, in the present article, comes again to the support of the theory of a platform. His arguments, of course, are drawn from the numerous passages in which the choreutae seem to come in contact with the actors, and the theatre of Epidauros is cited as a proof of the necessity of a platform on scaffolding, to bring the chorus up to a plane a few feet lower than that of the logeion, with steps to connect them. Müller then attempts to confute the views of Petersen concerning the geometric construction of Vitruvius. The reader who will understand him must construct diagrams of his own as he reads.

2*a*. G. F. Unger emends three passages in Theophrast. Char., one in 5 and two in 6.

3. Pp. 245-77. Timaios as source for Plutarch, Diodoros, and Dionysios of Halicarnassos, by Fridrich Reuss. The article seems to establish that Timaios was more largely drawn from, especially for Sicilian history, than had been believed.

3a. P. 277. Unger emends Theophr. Char. 30 med.

4. Pp. 278-313. On the *Εισαγωγή* of Geminus, by Max C. P. Schmidt. First are discussed the editions, three in number; then the translations; thirdly the MSS; fourthly the work itself is viewed from several standpoints. It is shown that Geminus was a man of true science, and that this work is well worth studying for its scientific merit. Finally, the opinion of Blass, that the *Εισαγωγή* is merely an extract from the *Ἐπιτομή*, is examined, with the result that Schmidt is inclined to accept it, but withholds judgment until he can more fully consider some difficulties which Blass's view encounters.

5. Pp. 313-20. On the *Σφαῖρα* of Pseudo-Proklos, by Max C. P. Schmidt. This is virtually a continuation of the preceding article. The *Σφαῖρα* is shown to be a clumsy epitome of the *Εισαγωγή* of Geminus. The editions, translations, and MSS are briefly discussed, but no satisfactory theory is offered to account for the work's bearing the name of Proklos.

6. Pp. 321-68. Reports. No. 54. Polybios: Works concerning him, 1846-66, by C. Jacoby. Excellent for orientation.

6a. P. 368. Unger emends Theophr. Char. 10 (one passage).

7. Pp. 369-92. Miscellaneous.

A. Accounts of manuscripts:

VII. Cic. ad Att. in Cod. Med. 49, 24. Description and collation, by Heinrich Ebeling.

VIII. History of the Florentine MS of Tacitus, by F. Philippi.

B. Interpretation and criticism of authors:

IX. On *γβαλα* in Hesiod, by M. Hecht.

X. Fr. Susemihl discusses Plat. Theaet. 147 b. c.

XI. W. Christ discusses Dem. de Cor. 104. Since 1200 is not divisible by 16, he proposes to render *ἐκτος καὶ δέκατος* "als sechster und gar als zehnter" (i. e. "with five, or with nine others"). Then for *συννεκκαίδεκα* he proposes *συνεκ- καὶ δέκα* [intending, as it seems to me, *σύνεξ καὶ -δεκα*], comparing "wald- und hausthier," "schweinfleisch und -knochen." He confesses his inability to parallel this. [It is doubtful whether it can be paralleled. It once occurred to me that in Eur. Suppl. 778 we might read *τὰ μὲν εὖ-*, *τὰ δὲ δ ν σ τυχηῖ*, but several years of watching has failed to find anything analogous. And yet we should expect this power of a language that can say *σὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν* and *ἀντ' εὖ ποιεῖν*, or *ἀπὸ μὲν ἔθανον* . . . , *ἀπὸ δὲ* (without *ἔθανον*)].

XII. When did Coelius Antipater write? By K. J. Neumann. The date is placed several years after 117 B. C. The article contains a brief investigation of the ancient allusions to the circumnavigation of Africa (Libya).

XIII. Under the head of "Vermischte bemerkungen," O. Keller explains the word *massa* and the (Roman) origin of the miners' sign or mark ($\overline{\lambda}$), and then very plausibly argues that *Satura* (satire) is traceable to the Greek *σάτυροι*, and not to *satura* (as in *lanx satura*).

C. P. 392. Reports of journals, reviews, etc. Edinburgh Review, 1885, Jan. and April; Westminster Review, 1884, Oct. These reports are mere titles of articles.

No. 3.

1. Pp. 393-410. On the epitaph of Augustus (Monumentum Ancyranum), by Johannes Schmidt. Bormann, in 1884, published a program in which he argued that this inscription was composed by Augustus himself as an epitaph for his own tomb or monument. Schmidt accepted and further elaborated this view in *Philologus* XLIV, pp. 442-70. But O. Hirschfeld (*Wiener Studien*, 1885, pp. 170-74) opposed this view. In the present article, of course, Schmidt comes again to its support. If we may judge after hearing but one side of a case, he makes it evident that the inscription was intended to be an epitaph.

1a. P. 410. In *Thuc.* V 81 Unger proposes οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐσ ἐλθόντες.

2. Pp. 411-38. Reforms of the Roman calendar in the years 45 and 8 B. C., by August Mommsen. This article elaborately investigates the question of the position of the intercalary day in the year and of the year of intercalation in the cycle, according to the reform of Julius Caesar, and then of Augustus. A brief abstract would not be intelligible.

2b. P. 438. Unger emends a passage in *Theophr.* *Char.* 27.

3. The day of the founding of Rome in story and history, by W. Soltau. In this article are explained the two different accounts of Tarutius, and other difficulties are discussed. The article is interesting to those concerned with the history of astronomy, showing, for instance, that already 130 B. C. the Romans were acquainted with the Chaldean cycle of eclipses.

3a. P. 448. Unger emends one passage in *Theophr.* *Char.* 20 and two in 30.

4. Pp. 449-69. The temple of Magna Mater at Rome, by Otto Gilbert. In *Hermes* 20 (1885), pp. 407-29, O. Richter located the temple of Magna Mater on the Sacra Via between the Arch of Titus and that of Constantine. The present article recalls the overwhelming evidences long since produced by others, that the temple was on the Palatine, and brings new proofs of this fact. The remains which Richter took for those of the temple in question probably belong to the Aedes Larum.

5. Pp. 469-508. The oldest manuscripts of Cicero de *Inventione*, by Eduard Stroebel. Description, comparison and critical discussion of Parisinus 7774 A., Heribopolitanus Mp. m. f. 3, and Sangallensis 820.

6. Pp. 509-51. Reports. No. 55. Eutropius (continued from XLIV 2, p. 300), by C. Waggener. This report reviews works that treat of the sources of the *Breviarium*.

6a. P. 551. Th. Stangl emends *Cic. Partit. Orat.* 62, 64 and 68.

7. Pp. 552-68. Miscellaneous.

A. Pp. 552-62. Interpretation and criticism of authors:

XIV. G. F. Unger emends *Theophr.* *Char.* 16 med.

XV. O. Keller gives an interesting discussion of Lucilius Frag., Sat. 3, which served as a model for Horace's Journey to Brundisium.

XVI. Unger discusses the Orphic *Argonautika*, especially v. 1164, where he proposes *νηλέσσω* for *νήεσσω*.

B. Pp. 562-68. Reports of journals, reviews, etc. *Edinburgh Review*, 1885, July-1886, July; *Westminster Review*, 1885, January-1886, April;

Séances et travaux de l'Académie des sciences morales et politiques, 1883, January-1884, December; Anzeiger für Schweizerische alterthumskunde, 1883, April-1884, October.

No. 4.

1. Pp. 569-95. The descent of Odysseus to Hades, by A. Scotland. Critical discussion of the whole episode, with numerous emendations of passages in κ , λ , μ .

2. Pp. 596-613. Pindar's Seventh Nemean Ode a "Siegestodenlied," by L. Bornemann. The theory is proposed that the hero, a boy, in the moment of victory died of sunstroke, or something of the sort. An analysis of the ode is given, and several emendations offered.

2a. P. 613. Unger emends Theophr. Char. 19 and 20 (one passage in each).

3. Pp. 614-41. Studies in Xenophon's Anabasis, by H. Ball. 1. An apparent inconsistency. In Anab. I 2, 9, *Σοφαίνετος* has long since been recognized as an error. Some think it should be *Κλεάνωρ* (II 1, 10; 5, 37), others *Ἀγίας* (II 5, 31; 6, 30). But even when one of these names is substituted for *Σοφαίνετος*, where is the other to be placed in the original organization of the army in Book I? He was probably made general over the remnant of the forces of Xenias and Pasion after these had deserted because Kyros had permitted those of their troops that had gone over to Klearchos to remain with him. 2. Xenophon's election to the office of general. The author, by a careful investigation, shows that the majority of the *λοχαγοί* in the division of Proxenos were Athenians, and so probably the majority of the private soldiers also. 3. A supposed error in the enumeration (I 2, 9). After discussing the various attempts to explain away the inconsistency between the sum total at the review and the sum of the individual commands previously mentioned, the author denies the existence of such inconsistency. The difference represents the Milesian exiles, who have hitherto been overlooked in summing up the separate commands. 4. *Πυθαγόρας* or *Σάμιος*? In Anab. I 4, 2 it is *Πυθαγόρας*; in Hell. III 1, 1 it is *Σάμιος*, that commands the Spartan fleet. Some stupid person, finding *Πυθαγόρας*, added *Σάμιος*, and a subsequent copyist, seeing the absurdity, struck out the wrong word. Diodoros (XIV 19, 4 and 5) follows the erroneously corrected copy, except that he read *Σάμιος*. 5. Remarks on special passages. Instructive notes on the following passages: Anab. I 3, 14; 3, 12; II 1, 3; 1, 10; VI 2, 16; I 8, 15-17; 7, 12; 8, 12; VII 6, 26; II 6, 4.

3a. P. 641. Unger emends a passage in Theophr. Char. 10.

4. Pp. 642-79. Contribution to the textual criticism of the Letters of Pliny the Younger, by Th. Stangl. I. Age and compass of the Codex Riccardianus; also its list of persons addressed and of beginnings of letters. II. The genealogy of the Codex Riccardianus and Marcianus. III. Textual criticism: discussion of numerous passages, with many emendations.

5. Pp. 680-88. Epistola ad Ernestum de Leutsch, by H. J. Heller. Critical discussion of Hor. Sat. II 2, 29 f.; Od. I 2, 39 f.; Verg. Ecl. I 66; Aen. III 443; V 289; VI 743; IX 315; X 198. In Hor. Od. I 2, 39 he

proposes Acer et *Paulli* peditis cruentum | voltus in hostem (*peditis*, dismounted; *hostem*, Hannibal, or the Carthaginians, at Cannae).

6. Pp. 689-711. Reports. No. 56. Researches in the Orient, by A. Wiedeman. This report is confined to Egypt. It gives an interesting account of recent discoveries, especially in the field of Greek antiquities.

7. Pp. 712-45. Miscellaneous.

A. Pp. 712-24. Interpretation and criticism of authors:

XVII. Discussion of Hom. II. IV 527, and III 360, by A. Spengel.

XVIII. The date of the composition of Polybios' History, by Rudolf Hartstein. Books I and II were composed and *published* before 146 B. C.; books III-VI composed before 146, but revised and published later. All the rest composed after 146.

XIX. C. Fr. Müller discusses Verg. Aen. v. 673, arriving at the conclusion that *inanem* is a rather unfortunate imitation of *κενὴν* in Hom. II. III 376.

XX. E. Schroeder discusses Pomponius Mela, De Chorogr. II 7, §111.

XXI. Th. Stangl restores *ne* and inserts *quidem* in Cic. Cat. II 8, and strikes out *ne* in II 27.

XXI. Ferd. Becher discusses Quintil. X 1, 72; 7, 6; 7, 24-25; 7, 31; 5, 13.

B. Pp. 725-45. Reports of journals, reviews, etc. Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France, 1881. The Academy, 1883, March 17-1884, August 23.

8. Pp. 746-56. Indices, errata.

M. W. HUMPHREYS.

NEUE JAHRBÜCHER FÜR PHILOGIE UND PAEDAGOGIK, 1886.

Fascicle 1.

1. Pausanias und die Bildwerke in den Propyläen. P. Weizsäcker. W. holds that his views formerly expressed (Arch. Ztg. 1874, 110 f.) as to the arrangement of the works of art in the Propylaea were substantially correct. He now investigates more particularly the probable location of each statue, asserting that Pausanias is always to be relied on, though often hard to interpret.

2. Zu Dionysios von Halikarnasos. K. Jacoby. Textual comment on nine passages.

3. Zu Thukydides. K. Conradt. A criticism upon the view of Wilamowitz as to the value of codex Vat. B, of which C. holds a lower opinion than W. The bulk of the article consists of textual emendations on 23 passages in Books I-III.

4. Zur Textkritik von Xenophons Hellenika. O. Keller. K. has undertaken an edition of the Hellenika for the Schenkl-Freytag series, and gives here his view of the principles to be followed in settling the text. Codex B is the first and best for the whole Hellenika. But with this should be carefully compared M. C and F can occasionally be made useful.

5. Zu Lukianos. H. Blümner. Note on a passage in the *Πῶς δεῖ ἱστορίαν συγγράφειν*, c. 45.

6. Zu Valerius Maximus. K. Kempf, Berlin. Since the appearance of Kempf's edition of Val. Max. in 1854, based upon the oldest MS (Cod. Bernen. A, in Halm, B), discovered by him and shown to be of the ninth cent., the text has been the object of study of foremost scholars—of Madvig, *Advers. critica*; of Gertz, *Symbolae criticae ad Val. Max.* (see *Tidskrift for philologi og paedagogik*, 1874, pp. 260–290); of Vahlen, Eberhard, Förtsch (Naumburg programmes for 1885, 1864, 1870); of Wensky (Breslau Matthiasgymnasium programme, 1879; *Jahrbücher*, 1882, 1883, 1884). The present paper offers some 15 or 16 critical notes by Kempf, many being suggested by difficulties which other critics had met with. The article closes with a defense of some of his original emendations (II 10, 8; IV 1, 8; V 6, *quid attinet verbis*), against Halm, Förtsch, and others.

7. Zu Ciceros Vermischten Briefen. L. Mendelssohn, Dorpat. Critical contributions on VIII 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14; V 2; VII 5 and 16; IX 1.

8. Th. V.'s *Anzeige v. Gellii Noctes Atticae* ed. M. Hertz, Vol. II. Hertz's text-edition, published in 1853, has never been perfectly satisfactory, with its short praefatio, its critical introduction resting entirely on Gronov, and its numerous parentheses, daggers, etc., rendering the text after all only half satisfactory. But now, thanks to him, we have a large critical edition, giving a text prepared with conscientiousness, complete information on the MSS, the use other writers made of Gellius, and a collection of textual emendations from all periods of critical study, good indices, and a praefatio which leaves nothing to be desired. Th. V. concludes with critical notes of his own.

9. Kritische Miscellen. F. Polle, Dresden. On Lucretius II 45; Tibullus II 1, 83; Tacitus dialogus 16, 22 (Halm) 31; 5, 38; 8, 38, 17.

Fascicle 2.

10. Nautisches zu Homeros. Continued from *Jhbb.* 1885, p. 102. A. Breusing. (5.) In ε 281, from the standpoint of a seaman, B. prefers the reading *ὥς ὅτε ρινόν το ἐρινόν*. (6.) The idea of a floating island, *πλωτή ἐνὶ νήσῳ*, κ 3, arose from the familiar optical illusion of mirage. A number of other interesting suggestions, drawn from the experience of a nautical life, are scattered through the article.

11. Zu Platons Kriton. G. H. Müller. In 53 C, M. would dispose of the annoying *ἀν, ἀσχημον ἂν φανεῖσθαι*, by reading *ἀσχημον ὃν φανεῖσθαι*.

12. Ueber das dritte Buch der Historien des Timaios. H. Kothe. The first part of the work of Timaios probably contained a description of the countries in which the events to be narrated took place. This is shown by several citations, especially by the extract from Book III found in Athenaios, VI 272 b, where Timaios ascribes to the city of Corinth the possession of 460,000 slaves. This could not have been true until about the time of Timaios himself.

13. Zur handschriftlichen überlieferung des Dion Chrysostomos. A. Sonny. A brief classification and estimate of the MSS.

14. Die nachrichten über Thukydides. G. F. Unger. (1.) The statement of Praxiphanes (Markellinos, 28 ff.) that Thukydides lived as an exile with

Archelaos does not refer to the historian. (2.) The historian Kratippos, who wrote a continuation of the history of Th., and who also gives us some facts concerning his life, was actually, as stated by Dionysios, a contemporary of Th., and his statements in consequence have great value. Markellinos was in error in assigning K. to a much later period.

15. Erotematia (continued from Jhbb. 1884, p. 34). Anonymous. A number of brief notes, the first of which raises the question whether Dr. Sterrett failed to observe that the inscription which he published (Papers of the Am. School at Athens, Vol. I, pp. 64, xxxiv) is written in iambic trimeters, showing characteristic faults of the Byzantine period.

16. Ad Plinii panegyricum. A. Eussner, Wirceburgi. It is proposed to read *maiores* before *maioribus suis reddit*, c. 69; and between *oblivionis* and *indulgentia* to insert *emergentia*, and instead of *in honore hominum et in honore famae, in ore h. et in h. f.*

17. Zur Erklärung der Horazischen oden. Th. Plüss, Basel. Plüss takes up the first ode of the first book with careful and detailed critical exposition, and combats Kiessling and his results set forth in his edition of this ode. The logical 'gliederung und einheit' of the poem he gives at length; the 'idee' would be: a lyric poet presents himself as protégé to a noble patron, declaring the latter's exemplary life, and hoping his noble patron may formally confer upon him the office and dignity of the lyric singer. The 'reale empfindung' would be the joy the poet feels in his energies, mixed with anxiety or resignation which springs from the knowledge of his imperfections. The 'poetische stimmung' in which this 'reale empfindung' is given its artistic expression is humor, in the scientific and Horatian sense of the word. II. Ode I 28. In opposition to the newest departures of Kiessling and Bobrik. The 'gedankengang' is first given, the chiasmic movement of the thought being shown at the same time; then follows the 'poetische idee,' and finally the 'allgemeine stimmung': empiric pessimism. Here follow notes in which Plüss justifies himself.

The rest of this number is Niemeyer's, Kiel. I. Ode I 16, usually taken as a palinode, an apology made to a girl hurt by the poet's sarcasm. Lessing (Vade Mecum) says, not she, but her mother has been wounded, and the apology is to her. Lessing gave no reasons for this view. Niemeyer seeks to do so in the present paper. II. Ode I 14, 11-15. In these lines the idea is at first sight illogical, as Peerlkamp discovered: 'Although you glory in real advantages, the sailor does not trust in unreal ones, showy representations.' Bear in mind, however, the allegorical character of the poem, and that the Roman state is understood. The real idea is therefore: *quamvis genus Romuleum et nomen Romanum iactes, verbis speciosa haec, re inania sunt*. IV 8, 15 ff. is next discussed and the logic of the lines pointed out. Next follows a discussion of I 32, and Kiessling's view that this poem describes the poet's transition from lighter songs to more earnest themes.

18. Zu Cicero de Natura Deorum. Goethe, Grossglogau. Critical notes on II 61, 110, 140, 143, 155.

19. Zu Sallustius. Ungermann, Düren. Or. Lepidi, 18. Ungermann proposes *salvo* before *iure*, and reads *atque illa, quae tum formidine mercatus sum, pretio soluto, salvo iure dominis tamen restituo*.

20. Die handschriften der Caesares des Aurelius Victor. Opitz, Dresden.

Fascicle 3.

14. (Continued from Fasc. 2.) G. F. Unger. (3.) The following statements concerning the life of Thukydides may be considered reliable: His mother's name was Hegesipyle. He married a wealthy woman from Skaptesyle in Thrace. He was accused of treason by Kleon, and spent many years in exile in Thrace. By a decree proposed by Oinobios he was given permission to return to Athens. He died a natural death in Thrace, probably at the place where he had spent his years of exile. Only his cenotaph was in the tombs of Kimon. He left a son named Timotheos. (4.) The following are the important dates connected with his life, as nearly as they can be fixed: Birth, 450 or 449; exile, 423-403; death, 395 or 394.

21. Zum eleusinischen steuerdecret. K. Schäfer. A criticism of the elaborate article of Adolf Schmidt (Jhbb. 1885, 681-744).

22. Zum Hymnos auf den delischen Apollon. H. Pomtow. Hermann was right, though Baumeister denies it, in believing that a line has been lost after 81. But the missing line contained a different idea from that suggested by Hermann.

23. Anz. v. Autolyki de Sphaera, etc., ed. F. Hultsch. H. Menge. A very complimentary review, to which M. appends a statement of the contents of Cod. Vat. Gr. 204.

24. Zu Euripides Bakchai. E. Hoffmann. In 372, for *χρύσεια* (or *χρυσέαν*) *πτέρυγα φέρεις* read *χρυσέα πτέρυγι φέρει*.

25. Anz. v. Iamblichi de Vita Pythagorica liber, ed. A. Nauck. K. Lang. The unwearied industry of Nauck has given to scholars still another invaluable work. Iamblichus, though of trifling importance as a philosopher, is of great value as an authority in the history of Greek literature. This edition is praised by L. in the highest terms.

26. Noch einmal das Catonische gründungsdatum Roms. Triemel, Kreuznach. Soltau (Jahrbücher, 1885, 553-60) has undertaken to prove 744 B. C. as Cato's year for the founding of Rome, limiting the regal period to 238 years. The present paper is an expansion of what Triemel has already said in the Programme of the Kreuznach Gymnasium for 1884 (Kritische Geschichte der älteren Quinctier). From his own standpoint Triemel goes again very carefully through the evidences Dionysios (I 74) and Polybios furnish of their own and the annalists' dating of the foundation of Rome, and arrives at 753 B. C. and 501 B. C. as Cato's most probable dates, the one for the foundation, the other for the expulsion of the kings.

27. H. Haupt. Anzeige v. M. Zöllner's röm. staats- und rechtsaltertümern. This little work (Breslau, verlag von W. Köbner, 1885, xii u. 438 S., gr. 8) is an examination undertaken logically and with much cleverness. Its bibliographies and references are good; but one cannot say that Zöllner has always judged correctly as to the tendency of latest results in the study of Roman constitutional history.

28. Zu Vergilius Aeneis. Th. Maurer, Maintz. Note on IX 330. For

Remi Schrader, Heyne and Peerlkamp read *Remum*. Maurer suggests: *armigerumque premit, premit aurigamque sub ipsis*. In fact Servius, Aen. II 530, actually cites *armigerumque premit*.

29. Zu Quintilianus. M. Kidderlin, München. Notes on II 1, 4; II 13, 2.

30. Die einheitlichkeit des Taciteischen Dialogus. W. Gilbert, Dresden. Peter and Andresen have placed us under obligations for their editions of the Dialogus. The former divides the treatise thus: 5-13, 16-26, 28-41, the first part being introductory and comparing the merits of oratory versus poesy, the second part taking up the fact that there has been a decay in oratory, the last discussing the grounds of the decay. Aper and Maternus have been the chief talkers in the first part; it is Messala who takes up the decay of oratory. There is a great gap, however (of 6 MS pages), in his argument, and Maternus concludes. The question is whether Julius Secundus—the judge chosen for the discussion in the earlier part of the dialogue—takes part in this discussion, and where Maternus (the concluder) begins. Peter believes that Secundus did take part, that his speech fell out in the gap after c. 35, and conjectures his theme was the decay of so-called *elocutio*. Andresen gives c. 36-40 to either Messala or Secundus; Weinkauff gives c. 36-41 to the latter. Gilbert, however, aims to prove that Secundus could have taken no part. As to the second question, it appears that Andresen is not right, although not so much mistaken as Weinkauff. Gilbert's view is that all the chapters from 36 to 41 are to be given to Maternus.

31. In scriptores historiae Augustae. E. Baehrens, Groningae. Critical notes.

Fascicle 4.

32. Die schlangentopfwerferin d. altarfrieses v. Pergamon. W. H. Roscher. R. pretty conclusively establishes the theory, first published by him in 1880, that the figure in question is either an Erinys or an Hygieia. The vase which she hurls at the hostile giant was intended to be represented as full of poisonous serpents, one of which is seen coiled around it. The design was probably suggested by the stratagem of Hannibal described by Nepos, Vit. Han. c. 10 and 11, and by Justinus, XXXII 4, 6.

33. Musaïos und Proklos. A. Ludwig. The Lycian Proklos shows in his style the influence of Musaïos (cf. Hymn to 'Αθηνά Πολύμητις, 31, with Musaïos, 56, 330, 337). This fact is valuable as helping to fix the date of Musaïos. Proklos lived between 412 and 485 A. D. The poems of Musaïos must hence be placed at least as far back as toward the middle of the fifth century.

34. Zu den fragmenten des Kynikers Krates. E. Hiller. Notes on the fragment of Krates in the *Στροματεῖς* of Clement of Alexandria, II 121.

35. Zu Proklos. C. Bäumker. A brief critical note.

36. Herodianfragmente. A. Kopp. The *Σχηματικοὶ Ὀμηρικοὶ* in the Darmstadt MS, ascribed to Herodian, is not an altogether spurious work, as declared by Lehrs, but is composed of genuine fragments arranged by another hand.

37. Zur lateinischen und griechischen sprachgeschichte. O. Keller, Prag. I. As *πενθ* and *παθ*, *χενθ* and *χαθ*, are related, so are *στεμφ* and *σταφ* (*σταφυλή*).

Apex is primarily a *sting*; cf. *apes*, ἐμπίς, a bee or sting-fly. II. νέκταρ, rightly explained by Movers (Phōn. III 1, 104) = נֶחְמֶה, i. e. *niktar* wine, *smoked* or *spiced* wine. III. σῦλος, *stilus*; *taeda*, δαίς; ξυλική, *siliqua*. IV. *testes* = παραστάται = ὄρχεις. V. προβοσκίς, *promuscis*. VI. *helix* = elentier. VII. The augment. VIII. Rough breathing in ὕδωρ. IX. *cohors* and *hortari*. X. *cunctari*. XI. Dyrhachium, a Phoenician name.

38. Ad Poenulum Plautinam. Hasper, Dresdae. Goetz reads, v. 137: *gerrae germanae hercle et collyrae escariae*. Hasper: *gerrae germanae hae de collyrae ite* = *gerrae germanae* καὶ δὴ κολλύραι ληταί.

39. Des Catullus Juventius Lieder. Harnecker. This cites first the ungrounded charge that Cicero's relation to Tiro was not a morally pure one, and maintains that Juventius, of Catullus's poems, is probably an unreality. If Catullus did have an actual original, he had no deeper than a poet's passion for him.

40. Die Idus als dies fasti. Soltau, Zabern (Elsasz). Against holding that the Ides were *nefasti hilares* before Caesar; they were *dies fasti*.

41. Zu Hyginus Fabeln. Otto, Glogau. Critical notes.

Fascicle 5.

42. Das erste chorlied der Orestie des Aischylos. J. K. Fleischmann. A study of the connection of thought in this chorus, showing that it foreshadows not only the whole play but the whole trilogy.

43. Zu Euripides Medea. E. Hoffmann. Critical notes on 10 ff., 93 ff., 106 ff., 214 ff., 228 ff., 287 ff., 333 ff., 431, 847, 848 and 857, 858.

44. Kritische bemerkungen zur geschichte Timoleons. Ch. Clasen. There is the greatest divergence between Diodoros and Plutarch in their accounts of Timoleon. Cl. has formerly shown that the former depends upon Theopompos as an authority, the latter upon Timaios. He now argues with much force that in this case the account of Diodoros is by far the more trustworthy.

45. Zu Aristoteles Περί αἰσθήσεως. C. Bäumker. Brief textual notes.

46. Zur griechischen Anthologie. A. Ludwig. A critical note.

47. Die farbe und das geschlecht der griechischen opfertiere. P. Stengel. Black animals were generally offered to the subterranean deities and to the dead (except when the sacrifice to the latter was ὥς θεῶ); to the shining Helios only white or reddish; to the other deities either light or dark according as the offering was made in confidence or in fear. As regards sex, males were demanded by Zeus, and females by Hera. In case of the other deities less regard was paid to correspondence in sex. To Athena, however, only females seem to have been offered, and to the heroes only males.

48. Die zeitbestimmung des Thukydides über den anfang des peloponnesischen krieges. Adolf Schmidt. In II 1, Ἰνθοδώρον ἐτι δύο μῆνας ἀρχοντος, the words ἐτι δύο μῆνας probably arose from a misunderstanding of the abbreviation for ἔτος ἡμῖν δύο. It would be comparatively easy for the sign which

stands for *ἥμουν* to be mistaken for the curved form of *ι* and so give rise to *ἔτι*. The whole expression is to be translated "one half year two months," a meaning free from any ground of objection.

49. Zu Demosthenes dritter Rede gegen Philippos. K. J. Liebhold. Three brief notes.

(17.) Zur Erklärung der horazischen oden. Th. Plüss on I 3; H. Probst on I 4; Th. Breiter on I 4, 16-17; Rosenberg on III 3; Richter on III 8.

50. Zur Interpretation von Vergilius Georgica. Kolster. This dwells upon an analysis of the introductions and closing parts of the books, and points out the value of this favorite work of Vergil's, as regards his times and the history of literature.

(28.) Zu Vergilius Aeneis. G. Heidtmann. This maintains that of the verses III 147-179 only 15 are genuine.

51. Zu Caesars Bellum Gallicum. I. Funck, on *frustra* and *nequiquam* (Wölfflin, Arch. f. Lat. Lexicog. II 1 ff.) in B. G. II 27. II. Gebhardi, on the interpretation of B. G. VI 21, 3.

(31.) Zu den Scriptores Historiae Aug. Peter, Meiszen.

52. Zu Tacitus. F. Walter, München. Critical notes.

53. Vier Capitel des Justinus. F. Rühl, Königsberg. Points out some of the greater difficulties in the criticism of this writer's text.

Fascicle 6.

54. Selbstanz. v. Poetae lyrii Graeci minores, I, II. H. Pomtow. The author explains the purpose of his book. The larger work of Bergk is unfitted for enjoyable reading on account of the vast amount of critical matter. This book is intended first of all to further the proper appreciation of the poems in question on their poetic and literary side; and, besides, to help the reader to understand the historical and social point of view of the poets themselves. P. chose the chronological arrangement of the poems as being far better adapted to his purpose than the order adopted by Bergk. The first volume covers the eighth, seventh and sixth centuries; the second, the fifth and fourth. The article closes with a discussion of some of the textual changes made.

55. Zu Theokritos. H. Blümner. Notes on 1, 30 and 15, 27.

56. Bemerkungen zu Appianos. L. Mendelssohn. M. defends the principles on which he has founded his text, especially against the criticisms of G. Kratt, who, it seems, often failed to perceive that it was on historical rather than grammatical grounds that M. made many of his emendations.

57. Ennius und seine Vorgänger. E. Baehrens, Groningen. This points out the exaggeration and the bitterness of Müller's criticism on the works of Ennius (Quintus Ennius, L. Müller), and understands W. Meyer, in his excellent "Über die Beobachtung des Wortaccents in der altlat. Poesie" (München, 1884), to refer to Andronicus as the "ordner der altlateinischen iamben und trochäen." It aims to maintain that the Saturnian, the dramatic, and the dactylic do not lack a certain interrelation, but, on the contrary, Roman poetry exhibits

the underlying principle of all things, in accordance with which one thing is evolved out of another.

58. Die constitutio legitima des Cornificius. Netzker. In the second ed. of his 'Rhetorik der Griechen u. Römer,' 1885, Volkmann, who had accepted and developed most of the points in Netzker's dissertation, 'Hermagoras, Cicero, Cornificius, quae docuerint de statibus,' Kiel, 1879, maintains, in opposition to Netzker, a great difference in this respect between the status of Hermagoras and those of Cornificius. In this article N. upholds and develops his original result.

59. Ciceroniana. Philippson, Magdeburg. I. *de inventione*. Cicero has followed Posidonius in his prooemium; possibly also in his polemic against Hermagoras, in the whole portion dealing with *argumentatio*. II. Die Protagorasübersetzung. Not a work of Cicero's earlier years, but belonging to a later period somewhat subsequent to the composition of 'de officiis.'

(28). Zu Vergilius Aeneis. Maurer, Mainz. Critical and explanatory note on X 156 ff.

60. Zu Propertius. Faltin. Five critical notes.

61. Zu Cicero's reden. F. Polle. Notes in *Cat.* I 23 and II 22, and *pro Arch.* 19.

62. Zu Sallustius und Florus. Opitz, Dresden. This aims, by comparing Sallust, *Cat.* 43, 1, with Florus, I 5, 8 (= II, 8), to find the *ager Faesulanus*, not in Etruria, but 'in nicht zu groszer entfernung von Rom.'

W. E. WATERS.

EDWARD B. CLAPP.

ROMANIA, Vol. XV.

Janvier.

G. Paris. Études sur les Romans de la Table Ronde: Guinglain, ou le Bel Inconnu. The romance of Guinglain, of which an analysis with extracts is here given, is characterized by M. Paris as one of the most agreeable and, in various aspects, one of the most interesting stories of the Breton cycle. It was written probably about the beginning of the thirteenth century, by Renaud de Beaujeu, whose possible connection with the historical family of Beaujeu cannot be clearly established. The narrative is simple and scarcely deviates from the well-worn grooves of similar compositions; but the commonplaceness of the subject is relieved and redeemed by the charm of the details. The story is that of a young knight of Arthur's court who knows neither his father nor his mother, but who after various feats of prowess, including the final adventure of the "*fier baiser*," performed in the interest of Blonde Esmerée, prospective queen of Wales, discovers himself to be the son of Gauvain and Blanchemains the Fay, and is offered the hand of the rescued queen. The history, to conform to works of its class, should properly end here, but is continued with further episodes. This version of the poem is preserved in a single MS belonging to the famous library at Chantilly which has recently been presented to the French people by M. le duc d'Aumale. It was published in a deplorably unskilful manner by C. Hippeau in 1860. Light is thrown upon

the construction of the romance by comparing it with an English poem called, by a French title, *Ly beaus desconus*, which represents more faithfully than the French poem the common source of both. A still more ancient version of the story, though posterior to the above-mentioned in date of composition, has been more or less accurately preserved in a short Italian poem entitled *Car-duino*. It is less easy to understand the relation in which a German poem, *Wigalois*, composed in Bavaria about 1210 by Wirnt de Gravenberg, stands to the versions of the story already considered. The poem of Renaud de Beaujeu was in later times reduced to prose by Claude Platin, and survives in three rare editions, two of which are dated and belong to the first half of the sixteenth century. The latter redaction, finally, was analyzed by the comte de Tressan, in the *Bibliothèque des Romans* (1777). Through an inadvertence the author of the article speaks (p. 18) of the *Orlando innamorato* as "*l'Orlando furioso* du Bojardo." This study constitutes part of a treatise on the metrical romances of the Round Table, appearing in Vol. XXX of the *Histoire littéraire de la France*.

A. Thomas. Les proverbes de Guylem de Cervera, poème catalan du XIII^e siècle. This important collection of 1169 proverbs, in rhymed quatrains, preserved in a single MS of the library of St. Mark at Venice, is here carefully edited and for the first time published *in extenso*, with an introduction enumerating and supplementing the previous contributions of scholars to a knowledge of the same collection. Many of Cervera's *verses proverbials* are borrowed from Solomon's Book of Proverbs, but the collection bears none the less the stamp of a certain originality. (For a number of emendations, suggested by A. Tobler, to the readings of the text as here constituted, cf. *Zeitschrift f. rom. Philol.* X, p. 313.)

Eugène Rolland. L'Escriveto, chanson populaire du midi de la France. Ten complete and three fragmentary additional versions of a folk-song already treated by Nigra in Romania, XIV 231-73.

Mélanges. I. L. Havet. Le décasyllabe roman. "Le vers principal de tout le moyen âge grec est le trimètre *iambique paroxyton*, prosodique dans toute son étendue et, de plus, tonique en sa pénultième." From this verse, the existence of which, however, as G. Paris points out in a foot-note, is nowhere attested before the appearance of the earliest Romance decasyllables, M. Havet attempts to account for the origin of the latter verse-structure.—II. A. Mussafia. Alcuni appunti sui "Proverbi volgari del 1200" ed. Gloria. Rectifications of the text, or interpretation, of various passages.—III. P. Meyer. Un nouveau manuscrit du roman de Jules César par Jacot de Forest. A second MS, found at Rouen; the one previously known is at the National Library in Paris.—IV. E. Pasquet. Quelques particularités grammaticales du dialecte wallon au XIII^e siècle. Citations illustrating the following peculiarities: (1) "*Les* pronom personnel, régime indirect"; (2) Conjugaison du parfait en *ont*; (3) Parfait en *ins*.—V. J. Cornu. L'adjectif possessif féminin en lyonnais. The form *min*, mentioned neither by Flechtner nor by Philipon (but by Zacher, Beitr. z. Lyoner Dial., p. 52; cf. W. Meyer, Gröber's Zeits. X 315) is explained as coming from *mi*, its *n* being attributed to the influence of the initial nasal. Final *-ia* (as in *mia*) becomes regularly *í*. *Sin* follows the analogy of *min*. In

French Switzerland *meîna*, etc., recover their feminine *a*.—VI. G. Paris. *La Poétique de Baudet Herenc*. The name of the author of the little known *Poétique* here in question was miscopied from the MS as published in the Archives des Missions. It is here set right, and the author identified with a certain “Baudet Harenc de Chalon,” of the middle of the fifteenth century.

Comptes-rendus. V. Henry. *Contribution à l'étude des origines du décasyllabe roman* (G. Paris). According to V. Henry, from the reading of whose book M. Havet was led to advance a theory of his own (see above), the Romance decasyllabic owes its origin to the “trimètre iambique scazon” (choliambic). M. Paris characterizes this as an ingenious hypothesis, but objects that “ce n'est pas tel ou tel vers français qu'il faut rattacher à tel ou tel vers latin . . . il faut étudier comment s'est établi, à l'époque antérieure, le principe de la versification rythmique en regard de la versification métrique.” “Je tiens, en terminant, à faire remarquer que j'ai depuis longtemps abandonné l'idée que la versification latine ait pu être rythmique dès l'origine, et que le saturnien fût fondé sur l'accent.”—L. Clédât. *Le Chanson de Roland* (G. Paris). The Oxford Roland is written in the Norman dialect. Clédât, believing that the Roland is of Île-de-France origin, has in this edition *francisé* the text throughout. M. Paris considers at length and in detail the correctness and consistency with which this process, as well as the constitution of the text in general, has been effected.—G. Visling. *Sur la versification anglo-normande* (P. Meyer). The book confines itself to the question whether the versification of the Anglo-Norman poets is or is not syllabic, like that of the French poets of the Continent. The author passes in review the theories of his predecessors: (1) that of some of the leading German scholars, who hold that the Anglo-Norman versification has been strongly affected by Germanic (English) influence in the direction of substituting a fixed number of *accents* for a definite number of *syllables* in the verse; (2) that of the directors of the Romania, according to whom the Anglo-Norman verse presents only such irregularities as are incidental to the rapid alteration, on English soil, of the French or Norman sounds. Mr. Visling attaches himself to the latter theory, which the reviewer here supports at considerable length.

Périodiques. Reports on various Romance journals, among which may be noted (as having accidentally been long delayed and hence not likely to be looked for here) an important notice by Gaston Paris of *Romanische Forschungen*, I 3 (1883).

Chronique. Apropos of the death, October 19, 1885, of the well known Dutch scholar, Dr. Jonkbloet, his activity in the domains of Dutch and French literature is recorded and characterized.—The death of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, librarian of Cambridge University, February 12, 1886, at the age of 53 years, is made the occasion of a brief account of his scholarship and literary activity.—Brief mention of books addressed to the Romania.

Avril-Juillet.

P. Meyer. Notice d'un MS messin. Analysis and extended specimens of the contents of a MS numbered 96 in the catalogue of the famous collection of manuscripts stolen by Libri from various Continental libraries and sold by

him, in 1847, to the late Lord Ashburnham. This MS, as manipulated by Libri, proves to be composed of four fragments taken from as many different places, and so combined as to disguise their separate identity. The first of the four fragments, as was shown by the librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, was purloined from the library of Orléans; the second and third have not been identified; while M. Meyer here gives an interesting account of the manner in which he discovered that the fourth fragment had been stolen from the library of the Medical School at Montpellier.

A. Morel-Fatio. *Mélanges de littérature catalane* III. Continuation of articles in Rom. X 497 and XII 230. We have here the text of a versified "Book of Courtesy," or *Fasset*, of 1743 verses, accompanied by a critical introduction and by the text of the Latin *Facetus* (600 verses) of which it is a development. The latter is appended as an aid in the reconstitution of various corrupt passages in the Catalan version.

P. Meyer. *Les manuscrits français de Cambridge* II. Bibliothèque de l'Université. Continuation of an article in Rom. VIII (p. 305 ff.). The library of Cambridge University, while notably less rich in all respects than that of the University of Oxford, contains none the less a considerable number of manuscripts valuable for the history of French literature in the Middle Ages. The most satisfactory historical account of this library is a brochure of only 31 pages, due to the pen of the late Henry Bradshaw, Librarian, and formerly Keeper of the Manuscripts. In the present article of 120 pages M. Meyer describes in detail a large number of the most important French MSS there preserved, with copious annotated extracts from their diversified contents.

É. Picot. *Le Monologue dramatique dans l'ancien théâtre français*. An article of 64 pages, presenting a classified inventory (1) of the *Sermons joyeux*, and (2) of the *Monologues* properly so called of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with remarks, citations, and bibliography accompanying each title. The *sermon joyeux* is a parody of the sermons in verse or in prose which preceded the representations of the great *Mysteries*. The comedians, taking advantage of the license of their time, celebrated first the praises of various facetious "saints," such as *saint Hareng*, *saint Oignon*, *saint Andouille*, developing later a class of farcical discourses on the subject of women, marriage, drunkenness, and even more questionable topics. These sermons, from the simplicity of their dramatic accessories, were in order for all sorts of festive occasions. The *Monologue dramatique*, by virtue of bringing into action the person himself who recites it, is more exacting alike of poet and of actor; hence it happens that the pieces of this class are less numerous than those of the other. The formal rules, however, for the construction of the monologue and the sermon were virtually the same, both classes of composition presenting usually 200 or more verses, rhyming two and two, but occasionally occurring in the strophic form with alternating rhymes. Sermon and monologue were alike freely sprinkled with *triolet*s. The whole number of titles here treated is twenty-eight.

Mélanges. I. Ad. Mussafia. Sul metro di due componimenti poetici di Filippo de Beaumanoir, éd. Suchier. Suchier (Vol. I, p. cxlviii of his edition) takes the normal type of the verse in Beaumanoir's *Lai d'amours* (Vol. II, p.

285 ff.) and of the *Première Fatrasie* (II 285 ff.) to be 7 + 4 syllables. Ascoli undertakes to show that the normal type is 8 + 4. Remarks are added on the text of *Jehan et Blonde* (II 1 ff.).—II. E. Philipon. Le possessif tonique du singulier en lyonnais.—III. Puitspelu. L'adjectif-pronom possessif en lyonnais. Both articles directed against Cornu's explanation of the origin of *min* in Lyonese.—IV, V. Puitspelu. Etymologies.

Comptes-rendus. Nyrop. Adjektivernes Kønshøjning i de romanske Sprog (Gaston Paris). "M. Nyrop divides his activity between the study of the Romance literatures and that of the Romance languages, and in both domains shows himself well informed, judicious and intelligent." He studies in this work the masc. and fem. gender-inflection of the adjective in the Romance languages. It appears from his researches: (1) that the inflection showing gender (*-us, -a*) is almost everywhere the only surviving one, having more or less completely absorbed the genderless forms (*-is, -s*, etc.); (2) that the aspect under which this inflection with genders appears to-day in several of the Romance languages, is so different from the Latin form that without the aid of the historical links it would be difficult to recognize their identity; and (3) that all the changes which have overtaken the Latin system have been either determined by phonetics or are due to analogy. M. Paris adds numerous important remarks.—A. Tobler. Vermischte Beiträge zur französischen Grammatik (Gaston Paris). Of the forty Beiträge collected in this volume, thirty-eight had appeared in the *Zeitsch. für rom. Philologie*, and have already been discussed in earlier numbers of the *Romania*; the subjects of the remaining two are: (39) Discours direct précédé de *que*; discours direct continuant un discours indirect; (40) Préposition avec le nominatif. "Tel qu'il est, ce volume est un véritable trésor d'observations fines et profondes, nées dans un esprit à la fois très pénétrant et très circonspect, qui dispose d'un incomparable matériel."—E. Koschwitz. Commentar zu den ältesten französischen Denkmälern (Gaston Paris). Conceived on a good plan, and very well executed. When completed, will form the indispensable basis of all works on the most ancient period of the French language. While reserving fuller discussion of the problems here presented for his own long promised commentary, M. Paris, in his well known admirable spirit of scholarly fairness, reviews Professor Koschwitz's work at length.—G. Heeger. Die Trojanersage der Britten (Gaston Paris). An excellent dissertation, which brings out interesting results for the history of literature.—In memoria di Napoleone Caix e Ugo Angelo Canello. Miscellanea di filologia e linguistica (G. Paris, P. Meyer, A. Morel-Fatio). This beautiful quarto volume of xxxviii-478 pages is characterized as in all respects worthy, both in form and substance, of the pious motive to which it owes its origin. Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, Germany, Switzerland, have all contributed their quota of scholarship to the memory of two Romance scholars struck down in quick succession, in the full prime of life and intellectual activity. In the remarkably representative list of contributors occur the names of Villari, Crescini, Miklosich, Stengel, Merlo, Groeber, Gandino, Gaspary, Tobler, G. Paris, Paoli, Fumi, G. Meyer, C. Michaelis de Vasconcellos, Neumann, Miola, Wiese, Flechia, Obédénare, Cornu, P. Meyer, Avolio, Zingarelli, Mussafia, R. Renier, Suchier, A. d'Ancona, Pieri, Morosi, Gaster, Salvioni, Biadene, Mila y Fontanals, Novati, Fr. d'Ovidio, Monaci and

Ascoli. The *résumé* here given of the numerous articles, which range in length from five to fifty pages, is appropriately full and valuable, especially as regards the large number of new etymologies recorded.—Cafete. Teatro español del siglo XVI (A. Morel-Fatio). The dramatic poets treated in this work are Lucas Fernandez de Salamanca, Miguel de Carvajal de Plasencia, Jaime Ferruz, Alonso de Torres and Francisco de las Cuebas.

Périodiques.—Chronique, and brief mention of books addressed to the Romania.

Octobre.

The entire body (120 pp.) of this number of the Romania is devoted to a series of articles on the legend of Tristan. All the studies of the series, excepting that by Prof. Morf, are by pupils of M. Paris, and were read and criticized at the conferences of the *Ecole pratique des hautes études*. They are as follows:

J. Bédier. La Mort de Tristan et d'Iseut, d'après le MS fr. 103 de la Bibliothèque Nationale, comparé au poème allemand d'Eilhart d'Oberg. The text in full of the episode of the death of Tristan and Iseut as given in MS fr. 103, which differs at this point from all the other Tristan MSS in prose, is appended to this study.—W. Lutoslawski. Les Folies de Tristan. A comparative study of the versions given in the two poems published in the "Tristan" of Francisque Michel (1835-39).—L. Sudré. Les allusions à la légende de Tristan dans la littérature du moyen âge. A collection of allusions to Tristan gathered from Provençal, French and foreign poets from the twelfth to the fifteenth century.—H. Morf. La Folie Tristan du manuscrit de Berne. A reconstitution of the text of the poem of Tristan as contained in MS No. 354 of the Library of Bern, and published by Francisque Michel in his Poetical Romances of Tristan, London, 1835.—W. Söderhjelm. Sur l'identité du Thomas auteur de Tristan et du Thomas auteur de Horn. Concludes against identity of authorship.—G. Paris. Note sur les romans relatifs à Tristan. Calls attention to some of the more interesting results of the preceding studies, with the concluding remark that much still remains to be done to clear up the poetical history of Tristan.

Mélanges. I. Paul Meyer. Le *Chastie-Musart* d'après le MS Harléian 4333. Notice and text (twenty-nine quatrains) of a poem existing, so far as known, in six MSS, of which only one has before been published. The *Chastie-musart* stands in close relations with the *Proverbia que dicuntur supra natura femininarum*, published by Tobler, Zeitsch. IX 287-331.—II. R. Köhler. Le conte de la Reine qui tua son sénéchal. Account of an Irish version of this story discovered by Köhler since the publication of his article on the subject in Rom. XI 581 ff.—III. Gaston Paris. Note additionnelle sur Jean de Grailli, comte de Foix. Corroborates the information given by P. Meyer (Rom. XIV 227) that *J'ay belle dame* was the device of Jean de Grailli.—IV. Gaston Paris. Un Article du *Dictionnaire* de M. Godefroy. Shows that the word *leche* 'appât, amorce, friandise,' introduced into Godefroy's Dictionary, and apparently supported by four citations, has no existence whatever in this sense.

Comptes-rendus. Th. Süpfle. Geschichte des deutschen Kultureinflusses

auf Frankreich, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des litterarischen Einflusses. Appears well done and instructive for the modern period, but for that which precedes the sixteenth century is not what could have been expected.—W. Köritz. *Das S vor Consonant im Französischen* (G. Paris). A dissertation which deserves to be signalized, treating, as it does, an interesting point hitherto not clearly elucidated. The results arrived at may be considered established. The general rule in French is that *s* before another consonant in the interior of a word falls, first in pronunciation, then in the writing. A certain number of words are found, however, which appear to violate this rule. Köritz divides these into six classes, and undertakes to account in every case for their deviation from regularity. In two preliminary chapters the author treats of the disappearance of *s* + consonant, as regards date and extension of the phenomenon. M. Paris's review of the work is detailed and instructive.—M. Wilmotte. *L'Enseignement de la philologie romane à Paris et en Allemagne* (G. Paris). A report to the Belgian Minister of Public Instruction, by a professor of the Ecole Normale des Humanités at Brussels, describing the methods of instruction in Romance philology at Paris, Berlin, and Halle. To this are appended two brief philological studies by the author.

Périodiques. Among the reports of journals is given a careful analysis of the contents of Vol. I of *Modern Language Notes* and of Vol. I of the *Transactions of the Mod. Lang. Association of America* (in as far as these publications treat of subjects connected with Romance philology), by Dr. J. Stürzinger, of Bryn Mawr College. Two or three points may be remarked upon: (1) Apropos of Dr. S.'s rejection of an emendation to a difficult passage in the Oaths of Strassburg, independently proposed, by a curious coincidence, from three different quarters at about the same time, M. Paris remarks in a footnote: "Je partage absolument, pour ma part, l'opinion si bien appuyée par M. Stürzinger." (2) In regard to the articles on Knapp's "*Spanish Etymologies*" (which are signed by the writer of this present report), Dr. Stürzinger remarks that Professor Knapp "ne méritait pas l'honneur d'une réfutation aussi détaillée." Looked at from the strictly scientific point of view, this may well be conceded; but the author of the articles in question distinctly called attention to the fact that they were designed for the benefit of teachers and students who do not control the *data* requisite for making the necessary rectifications. (3) In commenting on Mr. Henry R. Lang's article on "*The Collective Singular in Spanish*," Dr. S. expresses himself as follows: "Si M. L. a bien fait de signaler cet emploi, il a tort d'adresser une sévère réprimande à Diez pour ne pas l'avoir remarqué." Dr. S. has evidently misunderstood the tone of Mr. Lang's remark, which certainly does not involve a "sévère réprimande."

Chronique, and brief mention of books addressed to the Romania.

H. A. TODD.